unable to determine on the expediency of the measure, and will leave it to the consideration of a future legislature.

The committee deem it unnecessary to point out future objects of revenue at this time, as it may be presumed that there are resources yet untouched, which may be resorted to when occasion may require, without being burdensome to the people, and which will not fail to attract the notice of a future legislature, should it be found necessary to call them forth.

BALTIMORE LADIES AND THE GREEKS.

It will be seen by the proceedings of a meeting of ladies, that they are determined to exert themselves in the cause of the suffering Greeks, and if it might not be construed into vanity, we would express our hope that the remarks on the subject which fell from us some days since, have been somewhat instrumental in giving life and energy to their efforts. We know of nothing so gratifying, as to see woman, like a messenger from above, affording succour and comfort to the broken hearted—well might the poet say

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
"A ministering angel thou."

There is a cord in the female bosom that never fails to vibrate to the touch of pity, and, whether she pleads for distress, in the Eastern or Western Hemispheres, they answer in the words of a famous author, from which I beg leave to translate liberally, having *huge* antipathy to quotations from the dead languages, "We are human, and nothing relating to humanity is foreign to us. It may be said, that the amount raised in the manner contemplated must, of necessity, be small and insignificant, compared with the extent of suffering which it is intended to relieve, but we are inclined to think, that more good will arise from the example which it sets, than will flow immediately from the thing itself.—Though, like the star of the West, it may appear small, its enlivening rays will cast their glimmering beyond the ocean and serve to gladden many a Grecian mother's heart, as she sits surrounded by her starving little ones, amid the darkness of Turkish tyranny. It will serve as a beacon light to direct the kind feelings of the sex throughout our country to an object upon which they may be concentrated, and thus the amount of aid gathered from many sources, be adequate to the praiseworthy intention of those concerned. *Balt. Chron.*

At a meeting of several ladies of Baltimore, convened for the purpose of devising measures to assist, as far as may be in their power, the oppressed Greeks in their struggle for Independence:

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That in order to raise funds for the relief of the distresed females and children in Greece, it is incumbent upon those whose happy destiny has thrown them upon this favored land, to depart from that retired circle in which a judicious state of society requires the ladies of this country usually to move, and use the influence which is allotted to them, in relieving from starvation the suffering females of a foreign land, whose sons and husbands are fighting the battles of the Cross against the Crescent.

Resolved, That there shall be opened on Easter Monday, at such a place as may be designated, a FAIR, for the sale of such ornaments, &c. as may be contributed for the purpose, and that the ladies of Baltimore be earnestly solicited to send such as they may have in their possession, or make for the purpose.

Resolved, That there shall be an ORATORIO, the sale of the tickets to which, shall be added to the funds raised in other ways, for the assistance of the Greeks, and that the ladies of Baltimore be requested to afford it their patronage.

Resolved, That if sufficient funds shall be raised, a small vessel shall be despatched laden with flour and other provisions, for the assistance of the Greek females, and that some one of our numerous respectable merchants be requested to lend his aid in the commercial part of the arrangement.

To the various appalling pictures of the dreadful situation of the Greek nation, which have been repeatedly presented to the eye of the public, we beg leave to add the following, drawn by a young Greek, now a student in Amherst College, Massachusetts.

"Here permit me to assure you, that every Greek will ever feel grateful to the individual, who endeavors to procure the necessaries of life for starving and naked Greece. For six years she has been the scene of slaughter and devastation. She has seen her cities burnt, the sacredness of her temples violated, the highest dignitaries of her church murdered, & her fertile plains, vineyards, and olive groves devastated. She has seen her infirm and aged consumed in the flames: her daughters dragged into a cruel bondage: and her infants torn from their mother's breast, dashed against walls, or left to perish in uncultivated districts. All this she has repeatedly witnessed. Now she beholds her children naked and famishing; and with a suppliant look, with outstretched arms, she turns to this abode of freedom and virtue, and begs for the necessaries of life. She points you to her homeless thousands, her widows and orphans; she shows you her famished warriors, and enslaved virgins, and asks for assistance. Will it be refused? Is there a Christian, is there an American, who can listen with indifference to her supplications."

The friends of heroic and suffering Greece, says the United States Gazette, will be gratified to learn that the Greek Fund in Philadelphia, exceeds $15,000.

In the four last days of the past week, the receipts were no less than $1927. A donation of $119, accompanied by an elegant and appropriate letter, has been received from Princeton, N. J.

The contributions for the Greek Fund in Philadelphia, and throughout Pennsylvania, so far exceed the expectations of the Committee, that it is understood they will be able to despatch two vessels to the aid of the Greeks—one, on the 10th March, and the other early in April. This will enable the citizens in the most remote parts of the State to partake in the honor of contributing towards this sacred cause of humanity.

The collections at New York exceed the amount expected. It is said they will amount to from thirty to forty thousand dollars. One ship will not be sufficient to carry the provisions already collected there.

A committee has reported a bill in the Legislature of New York, appropriating one thousand barrels of flour for the relief of the Greeks, which the Albany Argus has reason to believe, will be sanctioned by the Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Yesterday the ship Chancellor, commanded by Captain Baker, sailed for Napoli di Romania, with a full cargo of cornmeal, flour, rice, clothing, &c. &c. for the Greeks—the cargo is valued at $18,000. Mr. Miller goes out as agent.

We add the good old abjurgation of the ancient bills of lading, "And so God send the good ship to the desired port in safety."

The Chancellor it is expected will be soon followed by another ship under the agency of Lieutenant Carpenter, of the United States Navy.

BALTIMORE, March 13.

The Internal Improvement Bill, on Friday last, passed both houses. It gives to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, on condition of the United States subscribing for Ten Thousand Shares of the Stock. It also gives to the Susquehanna Canal Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, on condition of eight thousand shares being subscribed for by *bona fide* subscribers. Thus another proof is added to those already given, that Maryland has at length determined to make proper use of the facilities for Internal Improvement with which nature has endowed her; and we have no doubt that her exertions will be crowned by the most signal success.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

We are indebted to the attention and politeness of our representative in Congress, for the report of the Board of engineers on Internal Improvement, relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It is one of the most formidable documents, we have encountered for some time, but appears (we say appears, for we have not had leisure duly to weigh its contents) to be no less valuable than it is voluminous. We have marked for republication some useful scientific and practical details and calculations, which, unconnected with the improvement to which they immediately refer, will be found valuable as authority for reference or comparison in estimating other works. The following is the route proposed from Georgetown, D. C. to Cumberland. It will ascend the valley of the Potomac, thence the valley of Will's Creek to the mouth of Bowman's Run. It will then cross the Ridge by a tunnel four miles and 80 yards in length, and descend the valleys of Casselman's River and the Youghagany; to terminate at Pittsburg, at the mouth of the canal, will be 341 miles, 676 yards; and the estimated expense, 22,375,427 dollars. There will be 398 locks, and an ascent and descent of 5158 feet. The whole line of the canal, is subdivided into three sections.

Eastern Section from Georgetown to Cumberland, 185 miles, 1078 yards, 578 feet ascent and descent, 74 locks, and to cost 8,177,081 dollars.

Middle Section, including tunnel, from Cumberland, to the mouth of Casselman's River, 70 miles, 1010 yards in length, 1961 feet ascent and descent, 246 locks, and to cost 10,028,128 dollars.

Western Section, from the mouth of Casselman's to Pittsburg, 85 miles, 348 yards, 619 feet ascent and descent, 78 locks, and to cost 4,170,223 dollars. The canal to be 33 feet wide at the bottom, and 48 feet at the surface, and 5 feet depth of water. The locks to be 102 feet between the quoins, and 14 feet in breadth.

The boats to be from 90 to 94 feet long, and 13 and a half feet wide, to carry about 60 tons. It is calculated with such boats the canal can be travelled from end to end in 189 hours, at 12 hours per day in 15 days and 9 hours.

The propriety of making the eastern and western section of the canal and leaving the middle section, to be traversed by a turnpike or rail road, for a few years, is suggested.

Miner's Journal.

MANUFACTURES.

The recent discussions in Congress on the bills for the increase of duty on imported woollens, are yet fresh in the memory of our readers. To such of them as have reflected upon the subject, the following paragraph will not be unwelcome. It shews that a keen-eyed jealousy of our rising Manufactures, exists out of the United States; that those whose interest it is that they should not be suffered to increase, are watching with an intense anxiety their progress in this country. The object is to "compel the manufacturer of the United States to give up the hope of competing with British goods," and they will rejoice to learn that, in this country, they are assisted in their contest with the American manufacturer.

Frank. Rep.

[From the Liverpool Commercial Chronicle.]

"From the Message of the President, it appears that the Manufactures of Cotton and Woollen Goods in the United States are becoming very extensive in their operations. Mr. Adams states, as one cause of the deficiency in the revenue of the United States for the current year, that the Home Manufacturers have lessened the demand for Foreign Goods, and thus the duties on imports have decreased. Unquestionably, it is most dreadful policy in this country to continue the execrable Corn Laws, and so prevent that interchange of commodities with other nations, which would leave our manufacturing greatness unimpaired. The Americans are on the right plan now; unless we take American flour, she will, by duties, restrict the consumption of the produce of our looms, and will carefully encourage her own. It is to be feared that America will feel it necessary to continue the protecting duties in favor of her manufactures, even if we relax somewhat the rigour of our system. It will be a long time before the manufactures of America will be enabled sucessfully to meet us in foreign markets. We are aware that very large quantities of Calico, of the Manufacture of the United States, have been sent to South America, and have, in some places, affected the sale of British manufactures, the appearance and character of the American article being new and different from our own.—A week or two since, a merchant in this town received a pattern of the goods; they were sent to Manchester, and in a few days a supply, similar in appearance but better in quality, was sent off to South America, to be sold at a price (yeilding due profits all concerned) which would compel the manufacturer of the United States to give up the hope of competing with British goods. If the people of England had fair play; if the industry of the labourer, and the merchants' enterprize, were not in a great measure absorbed by an intolerable taxation, rendered still more oppressive by the unsettled state of our financial system, we should become truly the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world."

"The wool and woollen goods imported into the United States, in 1825, amounted to about $12,000,000; while the importation of spirits distilled from *grain* amounted to only $484,300, and hemp to $431,000; all other spirits amounted to $1,650,000; the whole less than one fourth of the importation of wool and woollens.

Mr. Stewart's Speech.

The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, (who has the best means of acquiring the most correct information,) to his friend in Baltimore, dated 25th January:—Whether his predictions are well founded or not must soon be realized.

"My unconquerable persuasion is, that War must break out ere long, and that France and England must be parties. Every effort will be made by England to involve us some way or other. I know that a policy to this effect has been agreed on and laid down in England several years ago, as the policy to be observed with respect to us, whenever any new war should occur. There was a policy adopted then, and it will be followed, not to allow us to enjoy a profitable neutrality, and to become the factors of the world. They will move every spring to deprive us of another indefinite term of progressive prosperity. They will not allow a renewal of Jonathan's thrifty, nourishing system of paddling his own canoe, and picking up grists all over the mill-ponds of the world, and of effecting in some twenty years, what other nations have required centuries to accomplish. I tell you my good friend *I know this*. England will have enough in her hands in Europe, and I shall not be surprised, if, under her present pressure, she may not be in earnest in accommodating every cause of difference with the U. States—indeed I have some reason to believe that she will.

"There must be war—all Europe is alive for it—especially the French; they are indignant at Mr. Canning's audacious language in his afterwards subdued and mitigated speech. The English are detested every where on the continent, and no where more than in Portugal. The Portuguese ask the British officers, what the devil brought you here? Who wants the English to be meddling in our affairs? You may be assured that the Portuguese neither understand nor want Don Pedro's Constitution. The English are as well aware of that as are the French or Spaniards. Again I say, there will be War." *Balt. Chron.*

A postscript to a letter received in New York from Bordeaux, dated in the evening of the 21st of January, says, "the news just received from Spain & England has renewed the fears of a war, and given rise to large speculations in colonial produce." *Ib.*

From Ireland.—There have been dreadfully heavy falls of snow. The Famine Fever, as the disease has been aptly styled, has been on the decline during the two last months, owing to the cheapness of provisions, which, perhaps, may be attributed to the admission of foreign corn, which lowered the markets very considerably. Dysentery, however, still prevails. The accounts from the provinces present a most favorable picture of the peaceable disposition of the people. Outrages occasionally occur, but they are of such a character as may be expected in any country.

AWFUL FIRE AT NORFOLK.

HERALD OFFICE, NORFOLK,
Friday, March 9—6, A. M.

It has become our painful task to record another most destructive visitation of our unfortunate town by fire which broke out this morning, at half past one o'clock, in a small shell of a building South side of Main street, a few paces East of Church street, occupied as a wheelwright shop by Mr. E. Ballans. The building was in a blaze before it was discovered, and the tenants of the large frame house belonging to the heirs of David Patterson, forming the S. E. corner of Main and Church street, were not apprized of their danger until the flames had communicated to it, such was the rapidity of their progress, owing to the dryness of the weather, and a strong S. E. wind.

The buildings on the North side of Main street, immediately opposite the fire, were also very combustible. The exertions of the fire companies succeeded in preserving them. But it is beyond the power of our pen to describe the scene which presented itself when the flames had risen to their height, in the second building. The wind, which seemed to have increased in violence, whirled the sparks and flakes of fire to an immense distance, descended like drifting snow, which, literally covering the shingled roofs of the houses to leeward, seemed to defy all human power to save them from conflagration. Several times were some of the most combustible of them on fire, but as often extinguished by the active exertions of our hardy firemen. At length, it was perceived that a flake had lodged on the ample and elevated roof of Christ Church, (about two hundred and fifty yards to leeward of the fire) and kindled into a blaze—The hose of one of the fire companies was immediately sent to extinguish it—but alas! too late. The fire had penetrated into the vacancy between the vaulted ceiling and the ridge pole, and there was no means of ascent within the church—the stream of water could not reach it from without; and before a ladder of sufficient length could be obtained, the fire had spread the whole length of the roof, and burst forth in terrific grandeur.

The buildings between Main street and the church, within the parallels of Church and Fen Church streets, were now considered out of danger; but those beyond the church, within the same parallels appeared to be beyond human power to save. The elegant mansion of Wales Herron, Esq. half a mile, at least, from the original seat of the fire, had caught about the same time, and in the same manner as the Church. Believing his premises in no danger, Mr. Herron had gone to render assistance to those who were immediately threatened, as had all the people belonging to his extensive rope-walk; and we are informed that there was not a male person on the lot. We regret to add, that his house was burnt to the ground, and but very little of its valuable furniture saved.

The dwelling house and office belonging to B. Pollard, Esq on the N. side of the Church, were in a few minutes, enveloped in the flames, which, heightened by the violence of the wind mocked every exertion to check their progress.

The next buildings which caught fire were the new Lancasterian School House, in the rear, (fronting on Fen Church street) and Mrs. Bramble's dwelling, (an elevated wooden house) on the North; and beyond these, the fire swept every building to the large brick house at the corner of Mariner's street, on the East side of Church street, and to the Northern extremity of Fen Church street, West side, including all those on Mariner's street.

The sight was awful and heart rending beyond description. It was not a regular progressive fire: if it had been, our fire companies would soon have checked its progress; but houses remote from the body of the fire, as well as those near, were ignited by the falling flakes and brands, and as many as twelve or fifteen, in detached situations, were on fire at the same moment.

We have not time to give any thing like a probable estimate of the amount of property destroyed, or the names of the individual sufferers. Between forty and fifty families have been rendered houseless, and the loss cannot be much short of 80,000 dollars. The Church, (including its elegant organ) was insured for fifteen thousand dollars in the Mutual Assurance Office, and we understand that most of the houses of any considerable value, were also insured. The fire might have been accidental, but there is too much cause to apprehend that it was the work of the lurking incendiary.

NEW ENGLAND ANNUAL FAST.

The Governor of the state of Maine has lately issued the following proclamation for the annual fast solemnized in the New England states, which we recommend as a model for similar compositions. Hitherto, most of these papers have resembled each other so closely, both in matter and style, that one might be tempted to suppose that they were all manufactured by the same hand, and that some proclamation grinder had been engaged to furnish the governors of the several states at a cheap rate with these articles, ready made, as they were wanted.—This document, however, is quite out of the common track, and contains a good deal of excellent advice, which we hope the clergymen of Maine will make the subject of their sermons on the day of fast; and, if possible, persuade their flocks to follow it. It is short, too, another valuable property in a state paper; and deserves for its brevity and comprehensiveness to be preserved as a curiosity. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

By advice of the Councils, and in compliance with a venerated usage, I appoint Thursday, the fifth day of April next, for Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

I recommend to each citizen to observe the day as a Christian; if he be under the influence of any vice, to banish it; if in error, to correct it; if under obligations to others, honestly to discharge them; if suffering injuries, to forgive them; and if able to do any benevolent act to any being created by the Almighty Power to which he owes his existence and his faculties, to do it.

And, with a conscience thus prepared, may we visit the Temple of God, to worship Him with that humble and happy disposition which always belongs to piety & innocence, beseeching him that the religion he sent by our Saviour may not be perverted through pride and prejudices of Sectarianism, but may universally receive the homage of a correct faith and good works.

Especially, I recommend that, being members of one great community, we unite as Christian politicians, so that we may render perpetual the peace and prosperity of our country and of this state.

ENOCH LINCOLN.

A Kentuckian, passenger in the Western stage, on Saturday last counted 235 waggons between Frederickstown and Elliott's mills, (25 miles)—When it is considered that this was but one day, and on but one of the many great avenues leading to the city, it may be considered as affording evidence of the increasing prosperity of the state and city. *Balt. Chron.*

Law Intelligence.—We learn from the Philadelphia Palladium, that the case of Chas. L. Smith vs. Lewis P. Franks, the editor of the "Independent Balance," for a libel published in that paper against Mr. Smith, was tried and determined on Thursday at Nisi Prius, before Judge Duncan—The jury gave the exemplary verdict of *ten thousand dollars* damages for the Plaintiff, being the whole amount claimed in Plaintiff's declaration. *Ib.*

The Parterre.

"WRITE—BUILD."

The following beautiful lines are from the "Minerva" of 1825.

When hope's fairy fingers are straying
O'er the chords of the beautiful heart,
And fancy in prospects displaying
The bliss that new years may impart,
When sweet feelings are ever unspringing,
And the pulses all joyously beat,
When each day a new treasure is bringing,
Oh, then indeed life is most sweet!

When the torch of affection just lighted,
Burns bright on the altar of truth,
Ere the cold, selfish world yet has blighted
One innocent feeling of youth,
When earth seems a garden unfading,
When flowers cling around our glad feet,
When no cloud our bright heaven is shading,
Oh, then indeed life is most sweet!

When the cold breath of sorrow is sweeping
O'er the chords of the youthful heart,
And the youthful eye dimm'd with strange weeping,
Sees the vision of fancy depart,
When the bloom of young feeling is dying,
And the breast throbs with passion's fierce strife,
When our sad days are wasted in sighing,
Who can find sweetness in life?

When unkindness or coldness has faded
The pure undefil'd light of love,
And the mists of the cold world have shaded
The dreams that around our hearts move,
When earth seems a wide waste of sorrow,
No longer with bright blessings rise,
When we look but for clouds on each morrow,
Who can find sweetness in life?

GAMING.

The love of gaming is the worst of ills,
With ceaseless storms the blacken'd soul it fills;
Inveighs at Heav'n, neglects the ties of blood,
Destroys the power and will of doing good—
Kills health, pawns honor, plunges in disgrace—
And what is still more dreadful—spoils your face.
* * On the rankled soul
The gaming fury falls; and in one gulph
Of total ruin, virtue, peace,
Friends, families, and fortune, headlong sink.

THOMSON'S WINTER.

The Liverpool Mercury remarks that there is reason to believe that there is still immense wealth in the Spanish cathedrals and convents, both exposed and concealed, although Napoleon and the Spanish Cortes may have made free with the treasures of the churches. In former days the wealth and treasures in those temples were so enormous as to remind one of the marvellousness of the Arabian Tales. The Marquis de Langle, in his travels in Spain, thus describes the treasures of "Notre Dame du Pilier:"

"The temples of Madrid are extremely magnificent; the wainscots, the altars, and the vaulted roofs are re splendent with gold and silver; and the treasures contained in the vestries would be sufficient to build a superb town. After the battle of Saragossa, Lord Stanhope (who commanded the English) went to see the treasure of the Notre Dame of the Column. He said, on coming out of the church, 'if the treasures of all the sovereigns of Europe were collected together, they would not be worth the half of this.'—This treasure is, in fact, considered the richest in the world. It contains four angels of silver, whose wings are of gold, ornamented with stars of sapphire. The crown of the Virgin is of massive gold; her necklace, bracelets, and the ornaments of her head, are valued at fifty millions. There is, in the treasury, an infinite number of heads, arms, and legs of gold and silver, given to the Virgin as rewards for the miracles she has performed. It also contains a hundred and ninety-five lamps of silver, and the same number of chandeliers and censers. But all these riches are nothing in comparison with the grand canopy which is used to carry the host on the day of the Fete-Dieu. The circumference of the sun and his rays is as large as one of the wheels of my cabriolet. The rays are of massive gold, and covered with emeralds. The chalice is on a pedestal of silver three feet high. The whole canopy weighs 500 pounds, and is placed on a gilt stand. No jeweller or goldsmith has ever been able to estimate this canopy. It was a present of the Archbishop of Seville. Every one wonders how this Archbishop amassed such enormous wealth; but it has since been known that one of his brothers, who died in Peru, left him immense sums of money."

A New Fashion.—In Newhampshire it is said to have become fashionable to pay the newspaper printer punctually. We hope the fashion may soon reach this part of the world.

American Venison.—Such is the regularity and speed of the packets from the United States arriving at Liverpool, that American venison is now no unusual dish at the table of many of our townsmen. *London paper.*

POOR HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

SAMUEL HUTCHESON, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Adams.

DR.

1826,	Dolls.	C.
To cash received of J. B. M'Pherson	1600	00
To cash received of John B. M'Pherson	121	00
To order on D. Horner, Treasurer	23	69½
	$1,744	69½

CR.

BY CASH PAID ON ORDERS AS FOLLOWS, viz.

George Smyser for clock and case	21	00
John Weagly for keeping out door pauper	4	00
Michael C. Clarkson for hardware	11	79
John B. M'Pherson to purchase horse	70	00
Michael Newman to pay justices' fees	13	72½
Ephraim Martin for taylering	4	62½
Peter Hulick for pigs	11	00
Michael Newman for travelling expenses, &c.	15	00
Michael Degroff for beef	4	68
Michael Newman for costs of suit, Directors vs. Thornburgh's adm'r.	100	00
John Duffield for out door business	13	34
Andrew Stewart for corn	30	00
David Horner, Sen. for rye	13	05
David Horner, sen. for out door business	10	00
Daniel Fahnestock, for Purdon's Digest	8	00
Doct. Berlucchy for attendance on paupers belonging to other counties	40	00
John Ritter for road tax	3	22
James Thompson for horse	110	00
John Knouse for keeping out door pauper	6	00
Jacob Bosserman for executing order	3	79½
Walter Smith for rye	22	50
John Slentz for waggon wheels	11	50
Jacob Culp for blacksmith work	30	21½
Anthony Rider for keeping out door pauper	1	93
Doct. David Horner, for one quarter's salary	33	00
George Welsh, Prothonotary, for costs of suit—Directors vs. Thornburgh's administrator	114	26½
John Baldwin for pigs	24	00
Robert G. Harper for printing	21	50
John Sailor for keeping out door pauper	9	00
Jacob Lefever for printing	19	00
William Ferguson for chopping cord wood	19	87½
William Boyer for shoemaking	3	75½
James Gourley for manure	16	00
Hugh Jackson for corn	11	50
David Rowan for executing order	1	96½
Doct. D. Horner for services rendered Polly M'Clean	4	00
Elijah Seabrooks for keeping out door pauper	2	00
Doct. D. Sheffer for attendance on out door pauper, medicine, &c.	4	00
Michael Newman to pay hirelings	60	00
Do. salary	80	00
David Horner, Sen. for rent of land	95	00
Do. for hay	9	00
Jane Lytle out door pauper	4	00
Robert Smith for merchandize	117	61
David Little for butchering	4	12½
James Boyd for corn	15	00
Bill of medicine from Philad'a.	10	00
George Reichter for smith-work	51	55½
John Weagly for keeping out door pauper	4	00
William Gilliland for hay and straw	10	00
Hugh Jackson for expences in suit—Directors vs. Overseers of Derry township, Westmoreland county,	20	00
George Welsh, Proth'y, costs in suit—Directors vs. Thornburgh's adm'r.	26	43
John Knouse for keeping out door pauper	6	00
John Slentz for waggon work	9	75
Lewis Christ for funeral expences, of out door pauper	3	00
Wm. Thompson do.	7	50
Samuel Fahnestock do.		87½
Wms Holtzinger for digging grave	1	00
Doct. D. Horner—salary	33	00
John Bayly for corn	4	00
George Frostle for rye	13	00
Michael Newman, to pay hirelings and harvest hands	50	00
Michael Stout—coffin	1	50
Abraham Snyder for keeping out door pauper	6	16½
John Knouse for do.	6	00
E. Martin for taylering	4	25
Michael Degroff for beef	1½	27
Samuel H. Buehler for medicines	8	01¼
John Robison for oats	12	04
Samuel Brady for keeping out door pauper	22	50
John Sailor do.	9	00
Jane Lytle out door pauper	4	00
Blythe & Johnston for funeral bill, out door pauper	5	95¾
E. Ziegler for Elizabeth Miller, for keeping out door pauper	8	55¼
E. Ziegler for keeping out door pauper	3	43¾
Treasurer's fees	25	00
Cash paid for cattle	121	00
	$1,744	69½

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the foregoing account of the Directors of the Poor and the Treasurer, and do REPORT, that they are correct, it being from the third day of January, 1826, to the fifth day of November, 1826, both days included.

David Wills,
Robert M'Ilheny, jr. } Auditors.

DAVID HORNER, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Adams.

DR.

1826,	Dolls.	C.
Commissioners' order on Jno. B. M'Pherson, Treas'r,	500	00
Cash received of Jacob Bowman on acc't of pauper	1	00
Cash received of Wm. M'Gaughy, on note	35	00
Cash received of Michael Newman for mare	10	00
To balance due D. Horner, Treasurer	9	37
	$555	37

CR.

By Cash paid John Sailor	9	00
Jane Lytle	4	00
Doct. David Horner	33	00
John Duffield, Director—extra	7	50
David Horner, do. do.	6	50
Robert Smith, Clerk	24	33
N. M. Challee	23	00
Robert Smith for flour	48	00
Robert Smith for carpeting	21	00
Robert Smith for merch'dize	127	73½
Doct. David Horner	33	00
Michael Newman—steward	80	00
John Knouse	6	00
Samuel Brady for maintaining Mary Sivis	19	50
Henry Fehl for boards	7	00
John Galloway for saddlery	23	09
Cornelius Lott for funeral expences, &c. S. Fleming	7	00
James Hall for beef and pork	17	10½
George Strickhouser for buckwhat	7	00
David Ecker for mason work	2	00
Daniel E. Fahnestock for Groceries	19	76
Michael Newman to pay expences of Lavinia Howard to the overseers of Allen Township, Cumberland county	29	25
	$555	37

WE, the subscribers, Auditors, to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the foregoing account of the Directors of the Poor and the Treasurer, and do REPORT, that they are correct, and that the balance of Nine Dollars and thirty-seven cents is due to David Horner the present Treasurer, it being from the sixth day of November, 1826, till the second day of January, 1827, both days included.

David Wills,
Robert M'Ilheny, jr. } Auditors.

Produce of the Farm for 1826.

254 bushels of wheat
4 1-2 do. flaxseed
250 do. corn
80 do. potatoes
4 do. cloverseed
25 tons of hay
4125 lbs. of pork
1958 lbs. of beef
256 yds. cloth and linen manufactured in the House.

* * *Paupers remained in the Poor House on the 1st January, 1826—admitted in the course of the year, 45—remained in the Poor House 1st Jan. 1827—43.*

MICHAEL NEWMAN, Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the county of Adams.

DR.

1825,	Dolls.	C.
Cash received for boarding	53	23
for hay	5	00
for hauling	188	36
for hides & skins	22	35
for cattle sold	97	00
for ham	1	44
for tallow	13	12h
for butter	11	76
for turkeys	4	00
Order on treasurer	210	00
Do. do.	13	72h
Balance on hand at last settlement	28	19¼
	$648	18¼

CR.

1826,	Dolls.	C.
By cash paid Wm. E. Camp for oil, &c.	4	55½
Steward's expences on public business	7	62½
Henry Bigham, farmer, on account	84	42
Sally M'Dinnil, hireling, up to April 1, 1826	18	14
Do. on account	17	92
Lenah Orbison, hireling, up to April 1, 1826	24	75
Do. on account	14	20
Attorney's fees	30	00
Sundry persons for rye and buckwheat	18	72½
Walter Smith, turnpike treasurer	6	00
J. F. M'Farlane for leather	2	25
Wm. King for straw	3	54
Robert Smith for cloverseed	2	00
Do. for sugar and coffee	12	00
Philip Beamer for boards	2	46
Henry Eply for 1 bush. flaxseed		75
James Bowen for whitewashing	2	25
Chimney sweeps	2	50
Shad	17	77½
Philip Slentz, Constable, for services	7	50
John Hersh, Jr. for postage	1	84¼
Sundry persons for cider apples, &c.	13	87h
For harvest and haymaking	22	50
William Boyers for mending shoes	1	46
Henry Ecker for vinegar	3	38
Herbert Smith dressing pigs		31
Dan'l Fahnestock for salt, &c.	2	62h
William Gillespie for tar & oil	1	73h
For cabbage plants		71
Hospital nurse	2	33
George Welsh, Esq. fees	1	14
Sampson S. King, Esq. bill of costs	5	00
Thomas Armstrong & sundry others for oats	24	02h
For plaister, 3 1-2 ton	21	50
For discount in bank	1	29
George Test for making waggon cloth	1	25
For 5 set housing	11	00
David Truxell for one bull	12	00
For manure	5	00
For herring and fresh fish	4	12h
For waggon expences	117	75
For potatoes and turnips	5	62h
For onions	1	18¾
For waggon wheel, line, &c.	5	87h
For veal and pork	1	30¾
For sewing	3	00
Lawrence Schick for hops		70h
For sundry bills	1	00
For witness fees in Thornburgh's suit	50	92
John Garvin for coffins and boards	4	93
James A. Thompson, 1 doz. hats	9	00
Justices' fees	13	72h
J. Shorter for funeral expences	4	75
Balance	13	75¼
	$648	18¼

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do report, that they are correct, and that the balance of Thirteen Dollars and seventy-five and three fourth cents, is in the hands of the present Steward, it being from the 6th day of January, 1826, till the second day of January, 1827, both days included.

David Wills,
Robert M'Ilheny, jr. } Auditors.

W. M. IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

INTENDS practising in the several Courts of Adams County. His office and Office are in the house formerly occupied by Doctor MILLER, in West York street.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

Reduced Prices!
ROBERT TAYLOR

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received; and informs them that he has reduced the prices of work at his Shop to the following rates:

Men's Boots,	$5 50
Munroe do.	2 50
Women's do.	2 00
Men's Shoes, from	1 25 to 1 87½
Women's do. from	1 12½ to 1 37½

and all others in proportion.

He pledges himself, that all work done at his shop shall be of the best kind: and he hopes, by his attention to business, and his reduced prices, to merit a generous share of the public custom. ☞ He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an assortment of

SHOES,

of all descriptions—which he will dispose of very low for Cash or Country Produce.

Gettysburg, Jan. 9. tf

4 JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS,

Wanted immediately—to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

Robert Taylor.

Gettysburg, Jan. 9.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO THE CREDITORS OF

WM. CHRONISTER,

LATE of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the respective Creditors of said deceased; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Woods, in the town of Berlin, on *Wednesday the 4th day of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. where all who are interested are desired to attend.

George Brown,
William Patterson,
Christian Picking.

March 6. 4t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed *Monday the 23d day of April next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Henry Riffle.

March 6. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO THE CREDITORS OF

DANIEL HECK,

LATE of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the respective Creditors of said deceased; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 23d day of March instant.*

John F. M'Farlane,
John Houck,
Jacob Lefever.

March 6. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ANDREW BOWERS,

LATE of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, viz. Jacob, John, Elizabeth (intermarried with George Pentz,) Japhet, (whose share is transferred to Abraham Roads) Susanna, (intermarried with Isaac Thomas,) & Benjamin Bowers: that an INQUEST will be held on the premises in Latimore township, Adams co., on *Thursday the 29th of March inst.*, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to make partition of the lands of the said *Andrew Bowers*, to and among the heirs of said deceased, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

T. C. Miller, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 6. 4t

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.